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CHATTANOOGA

AND HER
BATTLE-
FIELDS

CHATTANOOGA

PRIOR to 1838 the village on Moccasin Bend of the Tennessee River was known as Ross' Landing or Ross' Ferry. In that year the citizens adopted the more euphonious name of Chattanooga, derived from the old Creek Indian word describing the spot.

When Chattanooga received its city charter, fifty-two years ago, the population was estimated at about fifteen hundred, and the new city had only two thousand inhabitants at the outbreak of the Civil War.

It was during 1862-3 that the name of Chattanooga became famous throughout the world. Its location, in a border State, with fine railroad and river facilities, gave it a strategic value far beyond many larger centers, and the tide of war surged over the little mountain city. It was occupied by opposing armies successively, and the desperate battles fought in the near vicinity exposed the inhabitants to all the horrors of war. Mills and factories were demolished, farms and houses abandoned or destroyed, transportation lines dismantled, and many of the citizens lost their lives as well as their wealth.

At the close of the war the people of Chattanooga set bravely at work to retrieve their lost fortunes. Never has such a task been accomplished more successfully. The city has grown amazingly, claiming now over fifty thousand inhabitants, and no small part of the increase has come from peaceful invaders whose first knowledge of Chattanooga and its resources was gained during the period of hostilities.

Here, favored by a bounteous natural wealth, consisting of fruitful fields, virgin forests, and valuable deposits of coal, iron, and all kinds of minerals, the number of active industries has increased annually, until now there are over four hundred in operation, furnishing employment to many thousands, a large proportion of whom are skilled mechanics. The output includes iron, steel, wood, stone, clay, and textile and chemical products. The raw material is secured mainly from the surrounding country.

The elevation of Chattanooga above the sea averages seven hundred feet, and the surrounding mountain plateaus about twenty-five hundred feet. The pure and invigorating atmosphere makes the city one of the healthiest on the globe, and it is becoming known the world over as a natural sanitarium. Chattanooga is admitted to be the geographical trade center of the South, and its transportation facilities, which consist of nine railroads and the great Tennessee River, are not surpassed in any quarter of the country.

Within a few miles of Chattanooga the National Government has purchased the entire Chickamauga Battlefield, and has converted the fifteen square miles embraced in this territory to the purposes of a magnificent National Military Park. Congress has expended three-quarters of a million, and the various States have appropriated over half a million for the erection of monuments to commemorate the valor of their soldiers. It is the only example in existence of a battlefield reserved entirely for park use, and is considered the most comprehensive military object lesson in the world.

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MOCCASIN BEND—CHATTANOOGA IN THE DISTANCE.

This view from Lookout Mountain shows part of the battlefield in the foreground, and the Moccasin Bend, a remarkable twist in the course of the Tennessee River at this point. The name was given from the striking resemblance to the outlines of an Indian's shoe or moccasin.





FOUNTAIN SQUARE, CHATTANOOGA

COURT HOUSE.

A beautiful public square in the heart of the city. The monument at the right was erected as a memorial to Samuel M. Patton, who died by fire in this city, April 3, 1897.



CUSTOM HOUSE, CHATTANOOGA

Located between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, near Market. Built entirely of white marble, and cost about \$200,000. Is one of the finest Government buildings in the South. It contains the Post Office, United States Federal Court, the Weather Bureau, and the office of the United States Civil Service Commissioners.



THE AUDITORIUM. CHATTANOOGA

Chattanooga's great convention hall It has a seating capacity of five thousand and has been used by many large gatherings.



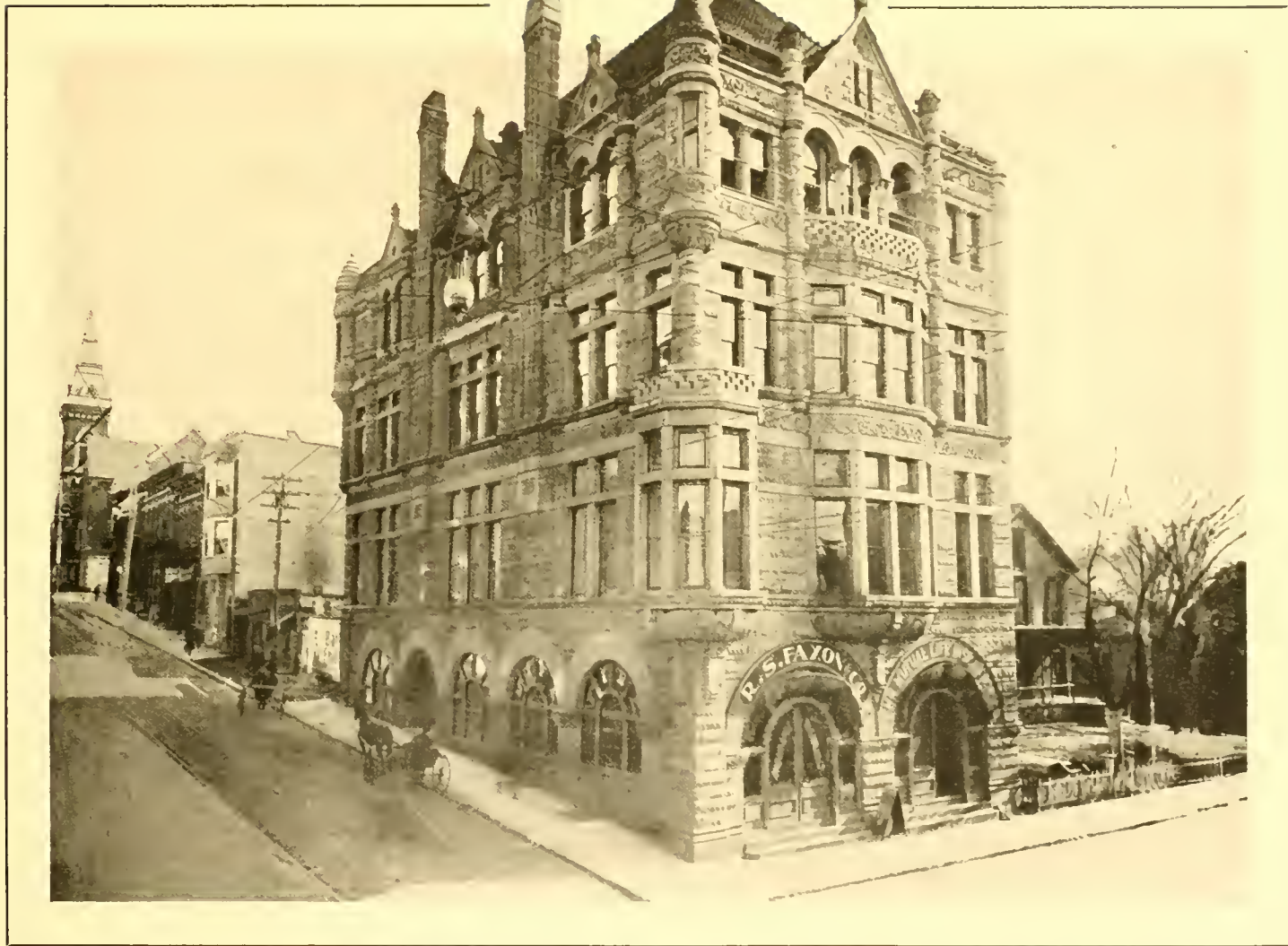
S. H. KRESS & CO.

The Chattanooga store of the Southern syndicate of 5 and 10 cent stores.



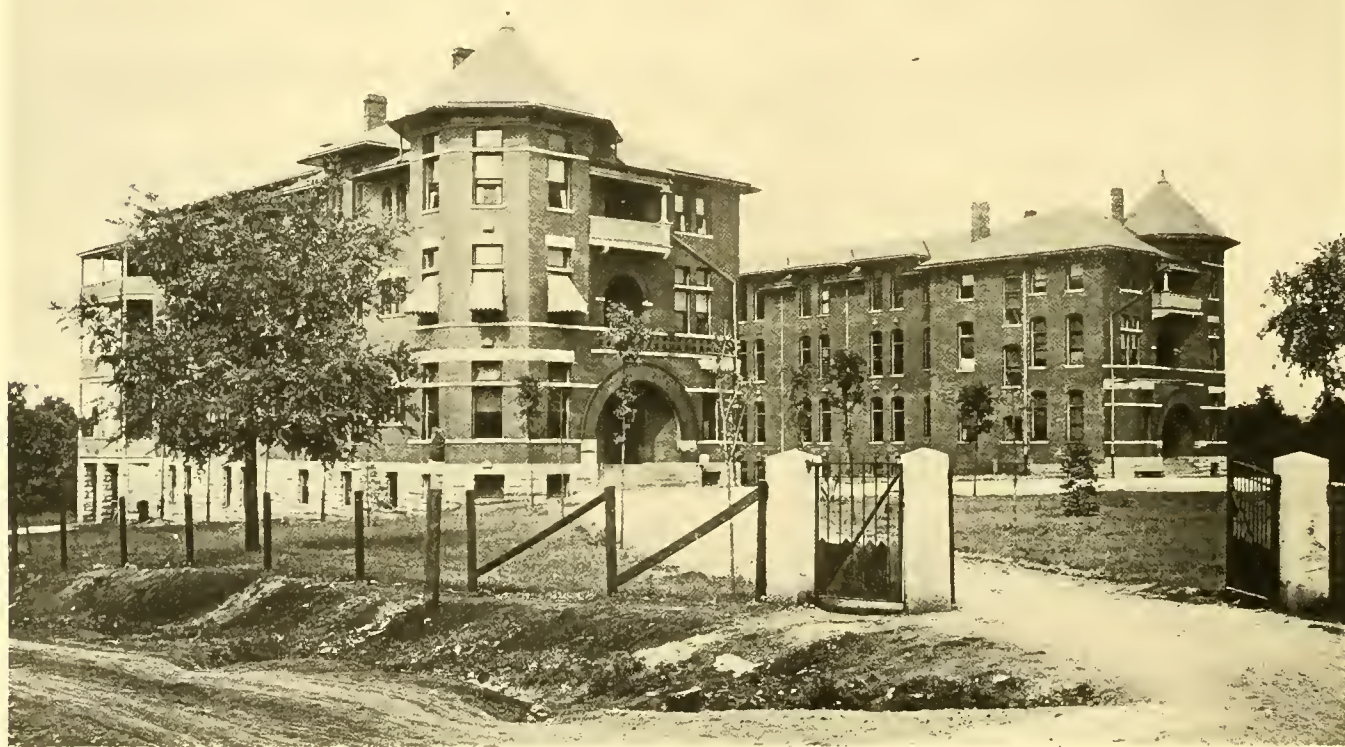
THE TIMES BUILDING, CHATTANOOGA.

Home of one of the best morning papers in the South. Completed in 1892 at a cost of \$140,000. Located on Georgia Avenue and Eighth Street.



THE MASONIC TEMPLE, CHATTANOOGA.

On Cherry Street, corner of Seventh Street. Built of Ohio sandstone at a cost of \$52,000. There are five hundred members belonging to the various bodies which meet in this building.



BARONESS ERLANGER HOSPITAL, CHATTANOOGA.

On Harrison Avenue, near the city limits. Built partly by public subscription and partly by the city and county. Called the Baroness Erlanger Hospital because of a large donation from the Baron Erlanger, of Germany. Here six hundred nineteen patients were cared for in 1903.



GRANT UNIVERSITY, CHATTANOOGA

Located on McAllie Avenue. Built of brick and cost \$1,000,000. The University has over three hundred students.



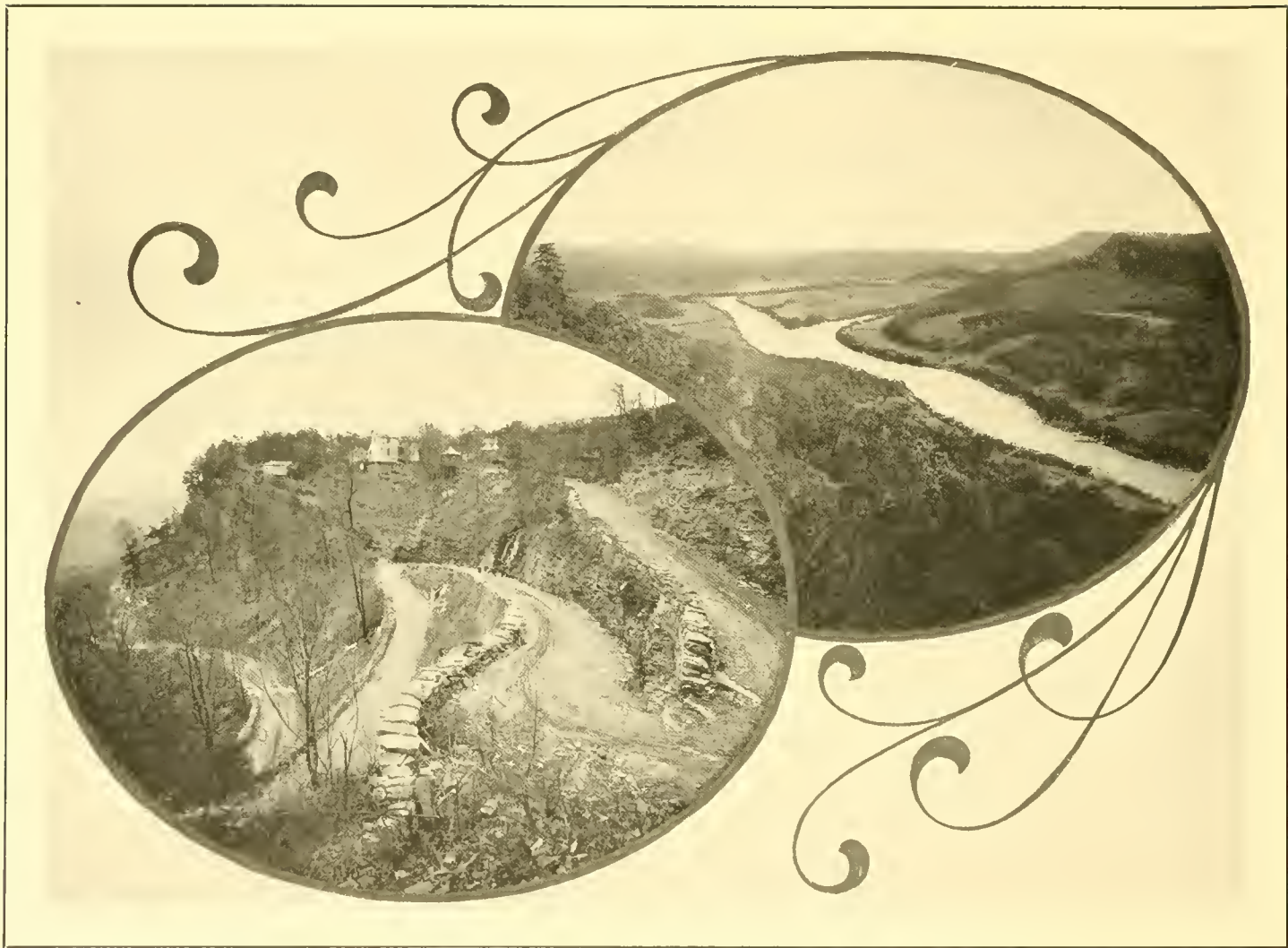
BLUFF VIEW, OVERLOOKING THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Looking east from county bridge. The bluff is one hundred twenty-five feet high, and affords a grand view of the river and the mountains. In the distance is Missionary Ridge.



EAST LAKE PARK, CHATTANOOGA.

A delightful part of the city. From here the huge bulk of Lookout Mountain fills the horizon.



The road to the top.

Looking toward Chattanooga.

ON WALDEN'S RIDGE.

Walden's Ridge is several miles north of the city on the other side of the river, and is a part of the Cumberland Range. It is a favorite resort for invalids on account of its wonderful air and celebrated springs. The view at the right shows Williams Island in the fork of the river. Here is where Andrews, the leader of the "Andrews Raiders," was captured, in April, 1862.



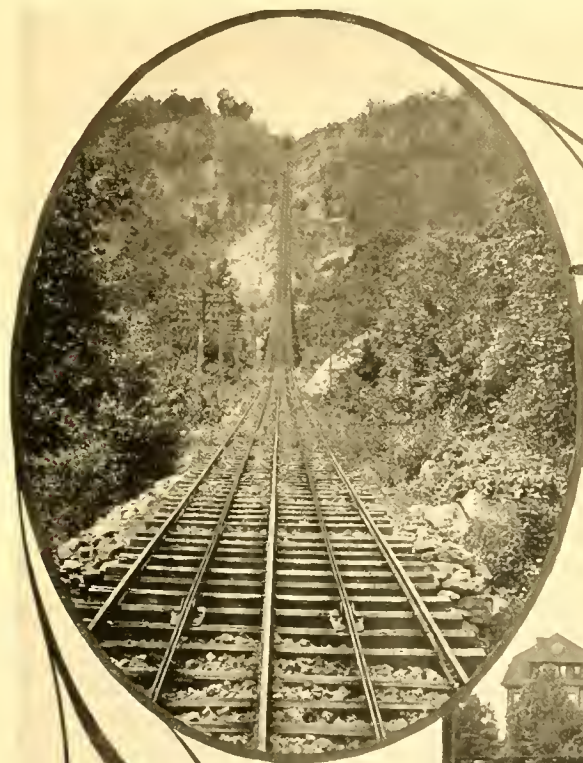
VIEWS AT WALDEN'S RIDGE.

The natural scenery is unsurpassed for grandeur. Deep gulches and ravines abound. Big Falling Water and Little Falling Water are points of especial interest.



LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN FROM THE BANKS OF THE TENNESSEE.

Lookout Mountain is about twenty-two hundred feet above the level of the sea. It has first rank as one of the "show places" of America. On a clear day the territory of seven States may be discerned from the top. The Tennessee River washes the base. Nov. 24, 1863, this mountain was the scene of the famous "Battle Above the Clouds."



THE INCLINE RAILWAY, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Runs from the base to the top and is four thousand seven hundred fifty feet long. The steepest and longest incline in the world. Crosses the plateau where the battle was fought, and terminates at Lookout Inn.

LOOKOUT INN, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

On the top of the mountain, near the battlefield. One of the best appointed resort hotels in the country. Accommodates six hundred.



LULA LAKE, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

Seven mile from the Inn. Reached by a mountain road. It is a pool of water in a basin-shaped rock about one hundred feet in diameter.

LULA FALLS, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

Just below Lula Lake. Here the water plunges over a precipice one hundred twenty-five feet high. At the base is a large cave extending entirely around and back of the Falls.



SUNSET ROCK, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

From this point may be obtained one of the most enchanting views in the world. A sunset from here is never forgotten.



BETWEEN MOUNTAIN AND RIVER

The track of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway skirts Lookout Mountain at the river's edge. The precipitous bluff rises thousands of feet above the tiny train.



BATTLEFIELD OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

This plateau was the scene of much of the fighting in the "Battle Above the Clouds" where Hooker defeated Walthall, Nov. 24, 1863. The Cravens House in the center of the view was General Walthall's headquarters. The memorial in the foreground was erected by the State of Iowa. To the right is the New York memorial. The Point Hotel is shown in the distance.



THE NEW YORK MONUMENT, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN
Erected by the State of New York Located on the plateau near the top of the mountain.



THE NEW YORK MONUMENT, ORCHARD KNOB
Erected by the State of New York. Located near Grant's Headquarters, Orchard Knob.



THE WISCONSIN MONUMENT, ORCHARD KNOB
Erected by the State of Wisconsin.



THE MARYLAND MONUMENT, ORCHARD KNOB.
Erected by the State of Maryland



GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, MISSIONARY RIDGE

Headquarters of Generals Grant, Thomas, and Granger during the Battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863. Now a Government reservation. On the crest at the right may be seen the Wisconsin Monument; in the center the Maryland Monument; at the left the New York Monument. In the foreground are smaller stones commemorating the services of various organizations.



BRAGG'S HEADQUARTERS, MISSIONARY RIDGE.

The headquarters of General Bragg during the battle. In this reservation the Government has erected an observation tower, seventy feet high, from which a fine view of the battle-field may be obtained. The Illinois Monument is in this enclosure and is shown back of the tower in this view.



DELONG'S TOWER, MISSIONARY RIDGE

One of the steel observation towers erected by the Government on the crest of Missionary Ridge. This tower affords a comprehensive view of the whole battlefield.



THE OHIO MONUMENT, MISSIONARY RIDGE.

Erected by the State of Ohio. Located in a small Government reservation to the north of Bragg's Headquarters.



THE ILLINOIS MONUMENT, MISSIONARY RIDGE.

Erected by the State of Illinois. Located in the Government reservation of Bragg's Headquarters.



ON THE FIRING LINE, CHICKAMAUGA PARK

The morning of Sept. 19, 1863, found the Confederate Army under General Bragg and the Union Army under General Rosecrank confronting each other on the northwest side of West Chickamauga Creek. The struggle then began, which lasted during the next three days. The battle was fought with desperate fury on both sides. Rosecrank's army was routed and driven back to Chattanooga, and but for the stand which General Thomas took the defeat would have been a crushing one.



SNODGRASS HOUSE, CHICKAMAUGA BATTLEFIELD.

(Headquarters of Gen. George H. Thomas, Sept. 20, 1863.)

Here is where Gen. George H. Thomas checked the victorious Confederates and saved the army of Rosecrans. The struggle was bloody in the extreme. Thomas, reinforced by Granger and Steadman, held his position on this hill stubbornly, and earned for himself the title of the "Rock of Chickamauga." He retreated on the evening of the twentieth, only after he received orders to do so. The old Snodgrass House has survived the forty years which have elapsed since the time of the battle.



SNODGRASS HILL, CHICKAMAUGA BATTLEFIELD.

The bulk of the fighting at Chickamauga was at Snodgrass Hill. The casualties sustained in the battle were appalling. Rosecrans lost a total of 16,179 men; Bragg, 17,801; a combined loss of 33.6% for both armies. The National Commission has ascertained the fighting lines of all divisions and brigades on both the Union and Confederate sides with sufficient accuracy to justify the erection of historical tablets for these organizations. The old lines of earthworks have been restored and about three hundred cannon placed in position.



KELLY'S FIELD, CHICKAMAUGA BATTLEFIELD.

Kelly's Field was near the center of the battlefield. The fighting was principally on a level, thickly wooded plain where it was hard to use artillery with much effect and where the movements of the troops were veiled in obscurity. These conditions contributed to make the battle especially sanguinary, as surprises were frequent and advancing troops were often subjected to unexpected cross fires.



ON THE BATTLEFIELD, CHICKAMAUGA PARK
(Snodgrass Hill. Right of Stanley, left of Brannan)

Granite and bronze are the materials used for all the memorials, and they range in cost from \$1,000 to \$15,000 each. Large historical tablets are placed along the main boulevards giving a condensed statement of the movements of troops. Tablets have also been erected for army headquarters and for corps, divisions, and brigades on both sides. The part taken by each organization is set forth on these tablets. Pyramids of shells mark the spots where four Union and four Confederate general officers fell.



THE GEORGIA MONUMENT,
CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

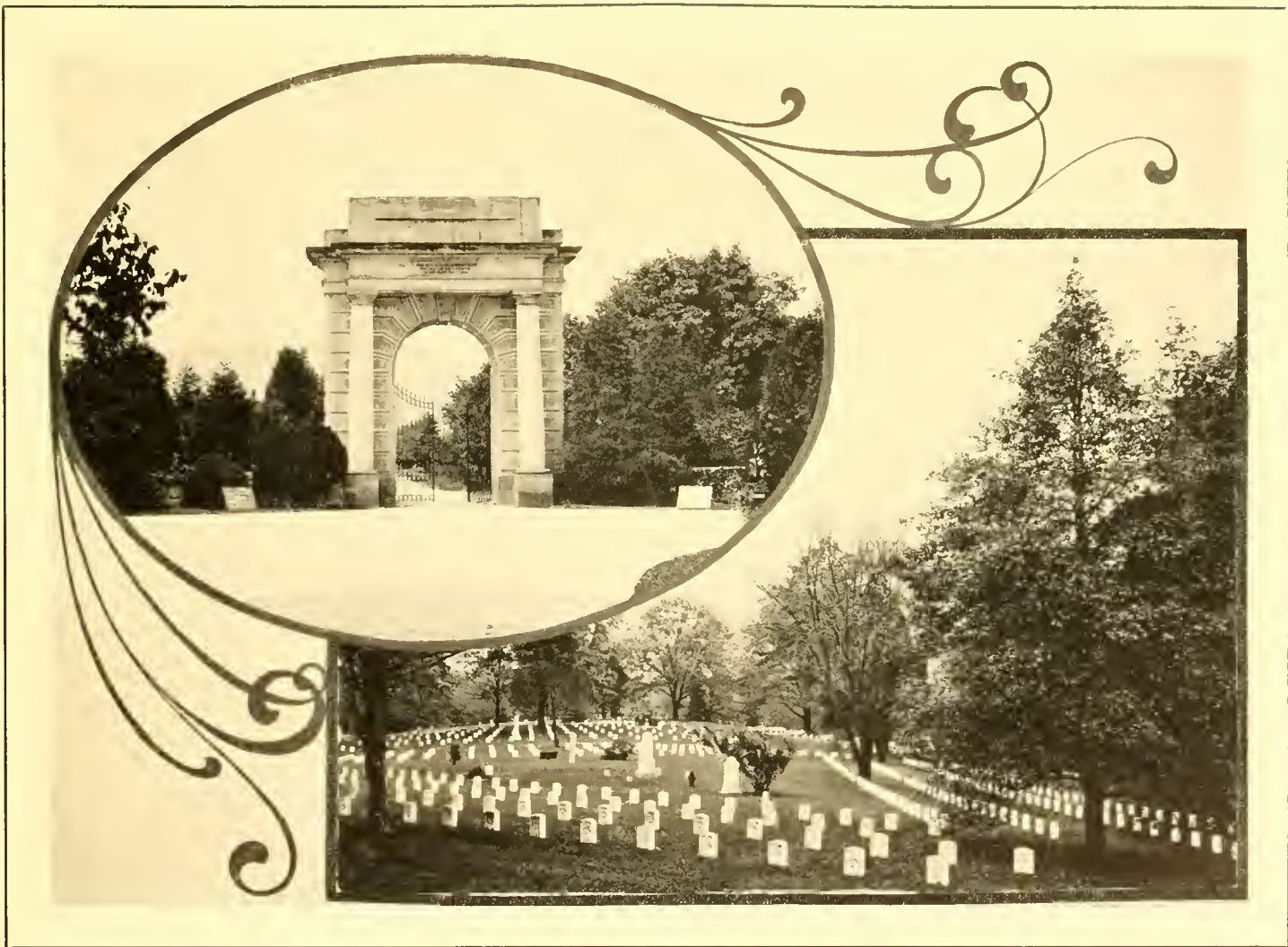
Erected by the State of Georgia. Located in the center of the Park on the Poe Field.

THE WILDER BRIGADE MONUMENT,
CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Erected by the Wilder Brigade. Located near the Widow Glenn's house. Built of stone, 81 feet high.

THE KENTUCKY MONUMENT,
CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Erected by the State of Kentucky to her sons who fought in both armies. Located upon the Lafayette Road near Alexander's Bridge Road.



NATIONAL CEMETERY, CHATTANOOGA

Now one of the largest National Cemeteries in the country. Here were buried in 1866 a total of 13,001 Union soldiers; 8,038 known and 4,963 unknown. The arched gateway, erected by the Government, cost \$15,000.



Monument to Andrews' Raiders, National Cemetery, with facsimile of "General."

"The General."

THE ANDREWS' RAIDERS.

In the National Cemetery are buried James J. Andrews and his companions, who captured an engine at Big Shanty on the Western & Atlantic Railway in an attempt to burn bridges and cut the Confederate Army from its base of supplies. They were overtaken; eight were executed as spies, six were paroled, and eight escaped from prison. The famous engine "General" which was captured is kept as a memorial in the Union Station at Chattanooga. A tablet tells the story of the raid.



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